

Composition and Process for the Controlled Synthesis of Block Copolymers

The present invention relates to a polymerizable composition comprising a) at least one ethylenically unsaturated monomer and b) at least one hydroxylamine, nitrone or alkyl N-oxid of high molecular weight, preferably a long chain alkyl substituted hydroxylamine. Further 5 aspects of the present invention are a process for polymerizing ethylenically unsaturated monomers, and the use of high molecular weight hydroxylamines, nitrones or alkyl N-oxids for controlled polymerization.

Due to the unique properties (appearance, mechanical properties, heat resistance) of vinyl 10 block copolymers with narrow molecular weight distribution the industrial and technical value of such polymers is high. Currently, three methods appear to be most efficient for controlled radical polymerization: stable free radical polymerization, best represented by polymerization mediated with tetramethyl piperidine-N-oxyl (TEMPO), metal-catalyzed atom-transfer radical polymerization (ATRP) and the reversible addition-fragmentation chain transfer (RAFT) 15 process. However, all of these methods have certain disadvantages. The polymerization with TEMPO is relatively slow and TEMPO itself is expensive, the advantages of ATRP are often overcompensated by the difficulties of catalyst removal from the polymer and the polymerization with RAFT needs specific dithioesters for specific monomers and the products are often colored and have an unpleasant odor.

20 US 6,242,546 and US 6,350,836 therefore suggest a solution to overcome these problems by using hydroxylamines (e.g. dimethylhydroxylamine, diethylhydroxylamine, isopropylhydroxylamine, dibenzylhydroxylamine, N-hydroxylmaleimide, N-hydroxylsuccinimide, N-hydroxylphthalimide...), as an easy and inexpensive alternative, for the controlled radical polymerization of vinyl polymers.

25 The disadvantages of the hydroxylamine derivatives used there are mainly the high volatility at elevated temperatures, which are necessary for the polymerization of many vinyl monomers and the missing living character of the synthesized hydroxylamine terminated polymers i.e. the possibility to build up block copolymer structures via hydroxylamine 30 terminated macro initiators.

In contrast to low molecular weight hydroxylamines, high molecular weight hydroxylamines, in particular long chain alkyl hydroxylamines, offer the possibility to build up block structures because of the remaining living character of the products of the initial polymerization step

The present invention provides the possibility to synthesize block copolymer structures by using high molecular weight, in particular long chain alkyl hydroxylamines as controlling agents in the radical polymerization of vinyl monomers. Thus radical polymerization of a 5 monomer A followed by a second polymerization step with a monomer B is possible. The present invention provides a method to obtain di-or even tri-block copolymers respectively, polymer structures, which exhibit interesting polymer properties due to their defined narrow molecular weight distribution of the individual blocks.

10 One aspect of the invention is a polymerizable composition comprising

- an ethylenically unsaturated monomer;
- a radical polymerization initiator; and
- a hydroxylamine, a nitrene or an alkyl N-oxid having a molecular weight of more than 250 g/mol.

15 Preferably the ethylenically unsaturated monomer is selected from the group consisting of ethylene, propylene, n-butylene, i-butylene, styrene, substituted styrene, conjugated dienes, acrolein, vinyl acetate, vinylpyrrolidone, vinylimidazole, maleic anhydride, (alkyl)acrylic acid anhydrides, (alkyl)acrylic acid salts, (alkyl)acrylic esters, (alkyl)acrylonitriles, 20 (alkyl)acrylamides, vinyl halides or vinylidene halides.

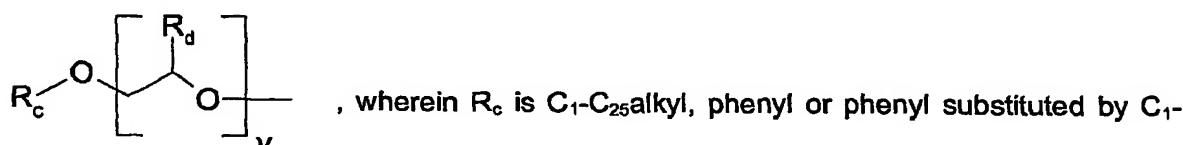
For example the ethylenically unsaturated monomer is a compound of formula $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{R}_a)-(\text{C}=\text{Z})-\text{R}_b$, wherein Z is O or S; R_a is hydrogen or C₁-C₄alkyl, R_b is NH₂, O⁻(Me⁺), glycidyl, unsubstituted C₁-C₁₈alkoxy, C₂-C₁₀₀alkoxy interrupted by at least one N and/or O 25 atom, or hydroxy-substituted C₁-C₁₈alkoxy, unsubstituted C₁-C₁₈alkylamino, di(C₁-C₁₈alkyl)amino, hydroxy-substituted C₁-C₁₈alkylamino or hydroxy-substituted di(C₁-C₁₈alkyl)amino, -O-CH₂-CH₂-N(CH₃)₂ or -O-CH₂-CH₂-N⁺H(CH₃)₂ An⁻; An⁻ is a anion of a monovalent organic or inorganic acid; Me is a monovalent metal atom or the ammonium ion.

30 Special preference is given to a polymerizable composition wherein the ethylenically unsaturated monomer is styrene, n-butylacrylate, tert-butylacrylate, methylacrylate, ethylacrylate, propylacrylate, hexylacrylate or hydroxyethylacrylate.

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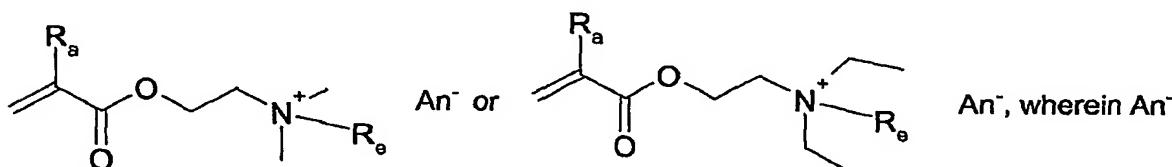
Examples of acids from which the anion An^- is derived are C_1 - C_{12} carboxylic acids, organic sulfonic acids such as CF_3SO_3H or CH_3SO_3H , mineralic acids such as HCl , HBr or HI , oxo acids such as $HClO_4$ or complex acids such as HPF_6 or HBF_4 .

5 Examples for R_e as C_2 - C_{100} alkoxy interrupted by at least one O atom are of formula



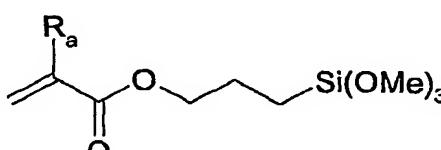
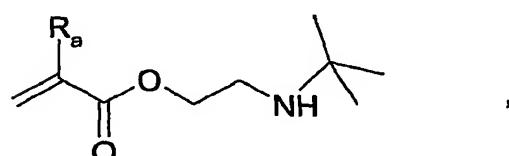
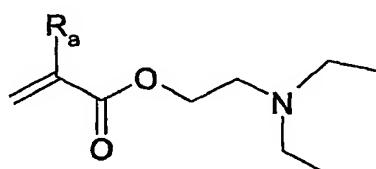
10 Further examples of suitable acrylate or methacrylate monomers are given below.

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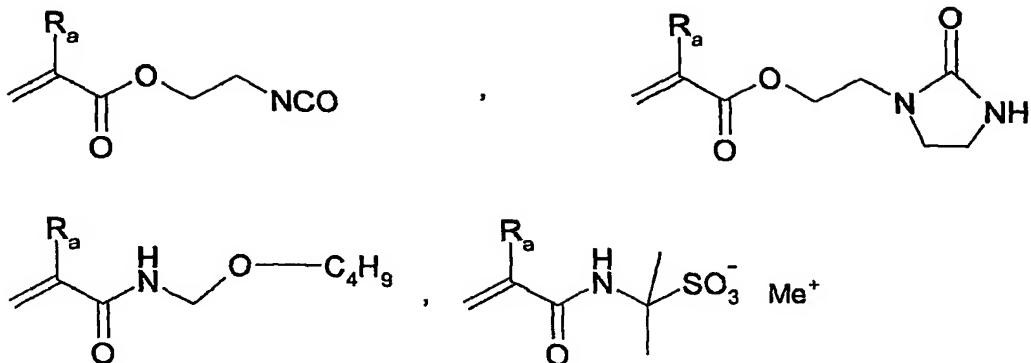


15 and R_a have the meaning as defined above and R_e is methyl or benzyl. An^- is preferably Cl^- , Br^- or $^3O_3S-CH_3$.

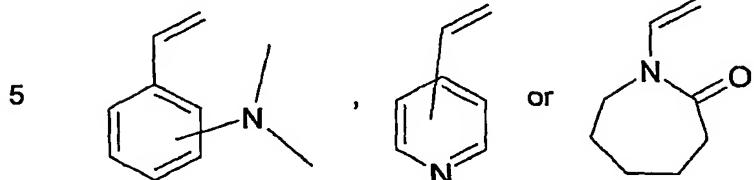
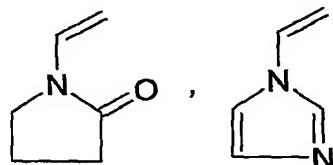
Further acrylate monomers are



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Examples for suitable monomers other than acrylates are



Preferably R_a is hydrogen or methyl, R_b is NH₂, gycidyl, unsubstituted or with hydroxy substituted C₁-C₄alkoxy, unsubstituted C₁-C₄alkylamino, di(C₁-C₄alkyl)amino, hydroxy-substituted C₁-C₄alkylamino or hydroxy-substituted di(C₁-C₄alkyl)amino; and

10 Z is oxygen.

More preferred the ethylenically unsaturated monomer is an acrylic acid ester, acrylamide, acrylnitrile, methacrylic acid ester, methacrylamide, methacrylnitrile.

15 Acrylic acid esters and methacrylic acid esters are typically C₁-C₁₈alkyl esters.

For example the radical polymerization initiator is a azo compound, a peroxide, a perester or a hydroperoxide.

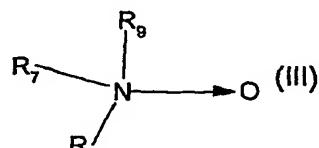
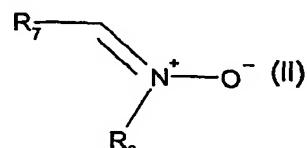
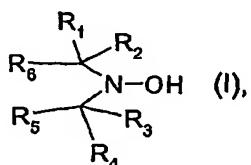
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Preference is given to a polymerizable composition wherein the radical polymerization initiator is a azo compound or a peroxide.

Specific preferred radical polymerization initiators are 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile, 2,2'-azobis(2-methyl-butyronitrile), 2,2'-azobis(2,4-dimethylvaleronitrile), 2,2'-azobis(4-methoxy-2,4-dimethylvaleronitrile), 1,1'-azobis(1-cyclohexanecarbonitrile), 2,2'-azobis(isobutyramid) dihydrate, 2-phenylazo-2,4-dimethyl-4-methoxyvaleronitrile, dimethyl-2,2'-azobisisobutyrate, 2-(carbamoylazo)isobutyronitrile, 2,2'-azobis(2,4,4-trimethylpentane), 2,2'-azobis(2-methylpropane), 2,2'-azobis(N,N'-dimethyleneisobutyramidine), free base or hydrochloride, 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane), free base or hydrochloride, 2,2'-azobis{2-methyl-N-[1,1-bis(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]propionamide} or 2,2'-azobis{2-methyl-N-[1,1-bis(hydroxymethyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]propionamide; acetyl cyclohexane sulphonyl peroxide, diisopropyl peroxy dicarbonate, t-amyl perneodecanoate, t-butyl perneodecanoate, t-butyl perpivalate, t-amylperpivalate, bis(2,4-dichlorobenzoyl)peroxide, diisononanoyl peroxide, didecanoyl peroxide, dioctanoyl peroxide, dilauroyl peroxide, bis (2-methylbenzoyl) peroxide, disuccinic acid peroxide, diacetyl peroxide, dibenzoyl peroxide, t-butyl per 2-ethylhexanoate, bis-(4-chlorobenzoyl)-peroxide, t-butyl perisobutyrate, t-butyl permaleinate, 1,1-bis(t-butylperoxy)3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexane, 1,1-bis(t-butylperoxy)cyclohexane, t-butyl peroxy isopropyl carbonate, t-butyl perisononaoate, 2,5-dimethylhexane 2,5-dibenzoate, t-butyl peracetate, t-amyl perbenzoate, t-butyl perbenzoate, 2,2-bis (t-butylperoxy) butane, 2,2 bis (t-butylperoxy) propane, dicumyl peroxide, 2,5-dimethylhexane-2,5-di-t-butylperoxide, 3-t-butylperoxy 3-phenylphthalide, di-t-amyl peroxide, α , α' -bis(t-butylperoxy isopropyl) benzene, 3,5-bis (t-butylperoxy)3,5-dimethyl 1,2-dioxolane, di-t-butyl peroxide, 2,5-dimethylhexyne-2,5-di-t-butylperoxide, 3,3,6,6,9,9-hexamethyl 1,2,4,5-tetraoxa cyclononane, p-menthane hydroperoxide, pinane hydroperoxide, diisopropylbenzene mono- α -hydroperoxide, cumene hydroperoxide or t-butyl hydroperoxide.

For example in component c) the hydroxylamine, the nitrone or the alkyl N-oxid having a molecular weight of more than 250 g/mol are of formulae (I), (II) or (III)

30



wherein

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R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄ are independently hydrogen, phenyl or C₁-C₄alkyl;

R₅ and R₆ are independently C₇-C₃₅alkyl, C₇-C₃₅alkenyl or C₇-C₃₅alkinyl, which may be unsubstituted or substituted by phenyl, halogen, NH₂, N(R₂₁)₂, -OH, -CN, -NO₂, or -COOR₂₁; or which may be interrupted by -O- or -C(O)-; or

5 R₅ and R₆ together are an alkylene bridge, which may be interrupted by a -O-, -C(O)- or a -N(C₁-C₁₈alkyl)- group to form a heterocyclic 5, 6, 7 or 8 membered ring, which may be further substituted by a -O-C(O)-_nR₂₀, NR₂₁-C(O)-_nR₂₀ or a ketal group; n is 1 or 2; wherein, when n is 1, R₂₀ is hydrogen or C₁-C₁₈alkyl and, when n is 2, R₂₀ is C₁-C₁₈alkylene; R₂₁ is hydrogen or C₁-C₁₈alkyl; R₇ and R₈ are independently C₈-C₃₆alkyl; and R₉ is C₁-C₄alkyl.

10

For example the the hydroxylamine, the nitrone or the alkyl N-oxid has a molecular weight of more than 300 g/mol, for instance more than 350 g/mol.

15 The alkyl radicals in the various substituents may be linear or branched. Examples of alkyl containing 7 to 35 carbon atoms are methyl, heptyl, octyl, 2-ethylhexyl, t-octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl, tridecyl, tetradecyl, hexadecyl, octadecyl and eicosyl.

Alkenyl with 7 to 35 carbon atoms is a linear or branched radical as for example n-2-octenyl, n-2-dodecenyl, iso-dodecenyl, oleyl, n-2-octadecenyl oder n-4-octadecenyl.

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Alkinyl with with 7 to 35 carbon atoms is a linear or branched radical.

5, 6, 7 or 8 membered heterocyclic rings are for example azepin, piperidine or pyrrolidine.

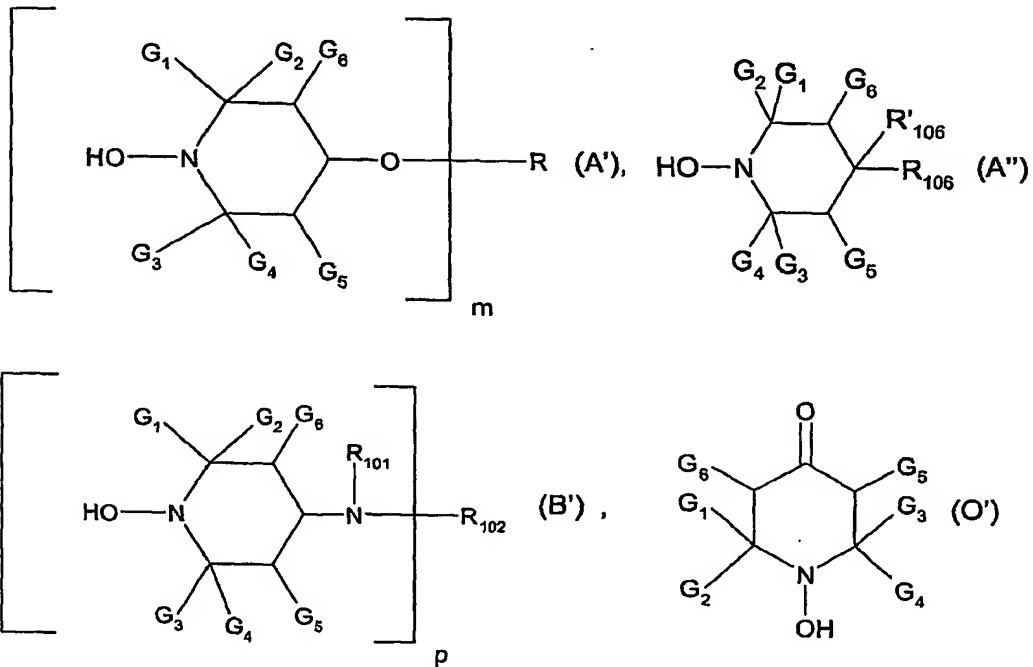
25 Examples for hydroxy substituted alkyl are hydroxy propyl, hydroxy butyl or hydroxy hexyl.

30 C₇-C₃₅alkyl interrupted by at least one O atom is for example -(CH₂)₃-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₃, -(CH₂)₆-CH₂-O-CH₃ or -CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₃. It is preferably derived from polyethylene glycol. A general description is -((CH₂)_a-O)_b-H/CH₃, wherein a is a number from 4 to 10 and b is a number from 2 to 10.

Special preference is given to a polymerizable composition wherein the hydroxylamine is of formula (I).

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In one preferred embodiment of the invention the compound of formula (I) is of formula A', A'', B' or O'



5 wherein

m is 1,

R is hydrogen, C₁-C₁₈alkyl which is uninterrupted or interrupted by one or more oxygen atoms, cyanoethyl, benzoyl, glycidyl, a monovalent radical of an aliphatic carboxylic acid having 2 to 18 carbon atoms, of a cycloaliphatic carboxylic acid having 7 to 15 carbon atoms,

10 or an α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acid having 3 to 5 carbon atoms or of an aromatic carboxylic acid having 7 to 15 carbon atoms;

p is 1;

R₁₀₁ is C₁-C₁₂alkyl, C₅-C₇cycloalkyl, C₇-C₈aralkyl, C₂-C₁₈alkanoyl, C₃-C₅alkenoyl or benzoyl;

15 R₁₀₂ is C₁-C₁₈alkyl, C₅-C₇cycloalkyl, C₂-C₈alkenyl unsubstituted or substituted by a cyano, carbonyl or carbamide group, or is glycidyl, a group of the formula -CH₂CH(OH)-Z or of the formula -CO-Z or -CONH-Z wherein Z is hydrogen, methyl or phenyl;

R₆ and R'₆ together are both hydrogen, a group =O or =N-O-R₁₂₀ wherein

R₁₂₀ is H, straight or branched C₁-C₁₈alkyl, C₃-C₁₈alkenyl or C₃-C₁₈alkinyl, which may be unsubstituted or substituted, by one or more OH, C₁-C₈alkoxy, carboxy, C₁-C₈alkoxycarbonyl;

20 C₅-C₁₂cycloalkyl or C₅-C₁₂cycloalkenyl;

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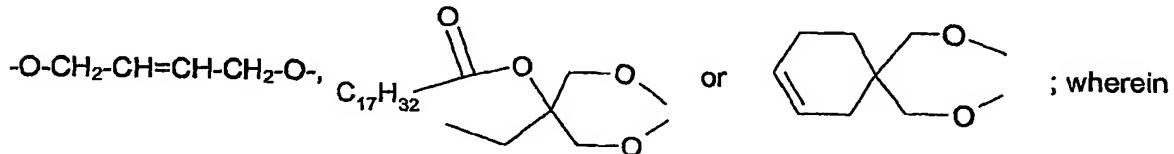
phenyl, C_7 - C_9 phenylalkyl or naphthyl which may be unsubstituted or substituted by one or more C_1 - C_8 alkyl, halogen, OH, C_1 - C_8 alkoxy, carboxy, C_1 - C_8 alkoxycarbonyl;

- $C(O)-C_1-C_{36}$ alkyl, or an acyl moiety of a α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acid having 3 to 5 carbon atoms or of an aromatic carboxylic acid having 7 to 15 carbon atoms;

5 - $SO_3^-Q^+$, - $PO(O^-Q^+)_2$, - $P(O)(OR)_2$, - $SO_2^-R_2$, - $CO-NH-R_2$, - $CONH_2$, $COOR_2$, or $Si(Me)_3$, wherein Q^+ is H^+ , ammonium or an alkali metal cation; or

R_{106} and R'_{106} are independently - $O-C_1-C_{12}$ alkyl, - $O-C_3-C_{12}$ alkenyl, - $O-C_3-C_{12}$ alkinyl, - $O-C_5-C_8$ cycloalkyl, - O -phenyl, - O -naphthyl, - $O-C_7-C_9$ phenylalkyl; or

10 R_{106} and R'_{106} together form one of the bivalent groups - $O-C(R_{121})(R_{122})-CH(R_{123})-O-$, - $O-CH(R_{121})-CH_{122}-C(R_{122})(R_{123})-O-$, - $O-CH(R_{122})-CH_2-C(R_{121})(R_{123})-O-$, - $O-CH_2-C(R_{121})(R_{122})-CH(R_{123})-O-$, - O -o-phenylene- O -, - O -1,2-cyclohexyliden- O -,



R_{121} is hydrogen, C_1-C_{12} alkyl, $COOH$, $COO-(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl or CH_2OR_{124} ;

R_{122} and R_{123} are independently hydrogen, methyl ethyl, $COOH$ or $COO-(C_1-C_{12})$ alkyl;

15 R_{124} is hydrogen, C_1-C_{12} alkyl, benzyl, or a monovalent acyl residue derived from an aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic monocarboxylic acid having up to 18 carbon atoms;

G_8 is hydrogen and G_5 is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl, and

G_1 , G_2 , G_3 and G_4 are methyl; or

G_1 and G_3 are methyl and G_2 and G_4 are ethyl or propyl or G_1 and G_2 are methyl and G_3 and

20 G_4 are ethyl or propyl.

C_3-C_{12} cycloalkyl is typically, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, methylcyclopentyl, dimethylcyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, methylcyclohexyl or trimethylcyclohexyl.

25 C_6-C_{10} aryl is for example phenyl or naphthyl, but also comprised are C_1-C_4 alkyl substituted phenyl, C_1-C_4 alkoxy substituted phenyl, hydroxy, halogen or nitro substituted phenyl. Examples for alkyl substituted phenyl are ethylbenzene, toluene, xylene and its isomers, mesitylene or isopropylbenzene. Halogen substituted phenyl is for example dichlorobenzene or bromotoluene.

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Alkoxy substituents are typically methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy or butoxy and their corresponding isomers.

C₇-C₉phenylalkyl is benzyl, phenylethyl or phenylpropyl.

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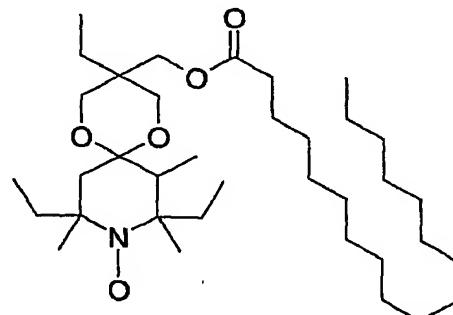
C₅-C₁₀heteroaryl is for example pyrrol, pyrazol, imidazol, 2, 4, dimethylpyrrol, 1-methylpyrrol, thiophene, furane, furfural, indol, cumarone, oxazol, thiazol, isoxazol, isothiazol, triazol, pyridine, α -picoline, pyridazine, pyrazine or pyrimidine.

10 If R is a monovalent radical of a carboxylic acid, it is, for example, an acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, valeroyl, caproyl, stearoyl, lauroyl, acryloyl, methacryloyl, benzoyl, cinnamoyl or β -(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionyl radical.

15 C₁-C₁₈ alkanoyl is for example, formyl, propionyl, butyryl, octanoyl, dodecanoyl but preferably acetyl and C₃-C₅ alkenoyl is in particular acryloyl.

The above compounds and their preparation are described in GB 2335190 and in WO 02/48205.

20 A suitable compound is for example



In another preferred embodiment of the invention in the hydroxylamine of formula (I) R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are hydrogen; and R_5 and R_6 independently are C_7 - C_{35} alkyl or C_7 - C_{35} alkenyl.

25

The above open chain hydroxylamines can be prepared according to standard methods and are largely items of commerce.

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A further aspect of the invention is a process for preparing an oligomer, a cooligomer, a polymer or a copolymer (block, random or graft) by free radical polymerization of at least one ethylenically unsaturated monomer or oligomer, which comprises (co)polymerizing the monomer or monomers/oligomers in the presence of

- 5 b) a free radical initiator and
- c) a hydroxylamine, a nitrone or an alkyl N-oxid having a molecular weight of more than 250 g/mol.

10 After the polymerization step is completed the reaction mixture may be cooled down to a temperature below 60° C, preferably to room temperature. The polymer may be stored at this temperature without further reactions occurring.

15 The process may be carried out in the presence of an organic solvent or in the presence of water or in mixtures of organic solvents and water. Additional cosolvents or surfactants, such as glycols or ammonium salts of fatty acids, may be present. Other suitable cosolvents are described hereinafter.

20 When acrylic or methacrylic monomers are polymerized, the process is preferably carried out in the presence of an organic solvent. The concentration of the monomer in the organic solvent may influence polymerization rate and final conversion. The concentration may, for example, vary from 5% to 80% by weight, based on the solvent. It is not necessary that the whole amount of monomer is present at the beginning of the polymerization. It is also possible to add further monomer after the polymerization reaction has already started.

25 If organic solvents are used, suitable solvents or mixtures of solvents are typically pure alkanes (hexane, heptane, octane, isoctane), aromatic hydrocarbons (toluene, xylene), halogenated hydrocarbons (chlorobenzene), alkanols (methanol, ethanol, ethylene glycol, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether), esters (ethyl acetate, propyl, butyl or hexyl acetate) and ethers (diethyl ether, dibutyl ether, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether), or mixtures thereof.

30 The aqueous polymerization reactions can be supplemented with a water-miscible or hydrophilic cosolvent to help ensure that the reaction mixture remains a homogeneous single phase throughout the monomer conversion. Any water-soluble or water-miscible cosolvent may be used, as long as the aqueous solvent medium is effective in providing a solvent system which prevents precipitation or phase separation of the reactants or polymer products

until after all polymerization reactions have been completed. Exemplary cosolvents useful in the present invention may be selected from the group consisting of aliphatic alcohols, glycols, ethers, glycol ethers, pyrrolidines, N-alkyl pyrrolidinones, N-alkyl pyrrolidones, polyethylene glycols, polypropylene glycols, amides, carboxylic acids and salts thereof, 5 esters, organosulfides, sulfoxides, sulfones, alcohol derivatives, hydroxyether derivatives such as butyl carbitol or cellosolve, amino alcohols, ketones, and the like, as well as derivatives thereof and mixtures thereof. Specific examples include methanol, ethanol, propanol, dioxane, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, glycerol, dipropylene glycol, tetrahydrofuran, and other water-soluble or water-miscible materials, and mixtures 10 thereof. When mixtures of water and water-soluble or water-miscible organic liquids are selected as the aqueous reaction media, the water to cosolvent weight ratio is typically in the range of about 100:0 to about 10:90.

15 The process is particularly useful for the preparation of block copolymers.

Block copolymers are, for example, block copolymers of polystyrene and polyacrylate (e.g., poly(styrene-co-acrylate) or poly(styrene-co-acrylate-co-styrene). They are useful as adhesives or as compatibilizers for polymer blends or as polymer toughening agents. Poly(methylmethacrylate-co- acrylate) diblock copolymers or poly(methylacrylate-co-acrylate- 20 co-methacrylate) triblock copolymers) are useful as dispersing agents for coating systems, as coating additives (e.g. rheological agents, compatibilizers, reactive diluents) or as resin component in coatings(e.g. high solid paints). Block copolymers of styrene, (meth)acrylates and/or acrylonitrile are useful as for shaping plastic articles and as modifiers for plastics, elastomers and adhesives.

25 Furthermore, block copolymers of this invention, wherein the blocks alternate between polar monomers and non-polar monomers, are useful in many applications as amphiphilic surfactants or dispersants for preparing highly uniform polymer blends.

30 The (co)polymers of the present invention may have a number average molecular weight from 1 000 to 400 000 g/mol, preferably from 2 000 to 250 000 g/mol and, more preferably, from 2 000 to 200 000 g/mol. The number average molecular weight may be determined by size exclusion chromatography (SEC), matrix assisted laser desorption/ionization mass spectrometry (MALDI-MS) or, if the initiator carries a group which can be easily distinguished 35 from the monomer(s), by NMR spectroscopy or other conventional methods.

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For instance the polymer obtained has a polydispersity of between 1.1 and 2.5, for example between 1.3 and 2.1.

5 In principal the polymerization can be carried out by heating or exposure to electromagnetic radiation, ranging from γ to microwaves.

Preferably the polymerization is carried out by heating and takes place at a temperature of between 50°C and 160°C, preferably between 70° C and 160° C.

10 Preferably the hydroxylamine, the nitrone or the alkyl N-oxid having a molecular weight of more than 250 is present in an amount of 0.001 to 10 mol %, in particular of 0.1 to 5 mol % based on the monomer or monomers.
If a mixture of monomers is used, mol % is based on an average molecular weight of the monomers.

15 15 The radical polymerization initiator is, for example, present in an amount from 0.002 to 5 % by weight, based on the weight of the monomer or monomers.

20 For instance the weight ratio between the radical polymerization initiator and the hydroxylamine, the nitrone or the alkyl N-oxid having a molecular weight of more than 250 g/mol is from 1:5 to 5:1.

Thus, the present invention also encompasses in the synthesis novel block, multi-block, star, gradient, random, hyperbranched and dendritic copolymers, as well as graft copolymers.

25 25 The polymers prepared by the present invention are useful for following applications: adhesives, detergents, dispersants, emulsifiers, surfactants, defoamers, adhesion promoters, corrosion inhibitors, viscosity improvers, lubricants, rheology modifiers, thickeners, crosslinkers, paper treatment, water treatment, electronic materials, paints, coatings, photography, ink materials, imaging materials, superabsorbants, cosmetics, hair products, preservatives, biocide materials or modifiers for asphalt, leather, textiles, ceramics and wood.

Further aspects of the invention are a polymer or copolymer obtainable by a process as outlined above and the use of a hydroxylamine, a nitrone or an alkyl N-oxid having a

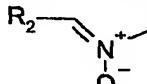
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molecular weight of more than 250 for the controlled polymerization of ethylenically unsaturated monomers.

Definitions and preferences for the individual components have already been given. They
5 apply also to the other aspects of the invention.

The following examples illustrate the invention.

Compound 101: N,N,-Diocadecyl-hydroxylamine from Fluka.

10 Compound 102:  where R₁ = C₁₈ and R₂ = C₁₇ from Fluka.

Compound 103: Genox EP® from General Electric Speciality Chemicals, Inc.
(bis (hydrogenated rape-oil alkyl) methyl, N,oxide)

Comparative compound: N,N Diethylhydroxylamine from Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany

15 **Standard polymerization procedure:**

In a dry, argon-purged Schlenk tube, the given amounts of hydroxylamine derivative and radical initiator are dissolved in 0.5mol freshly distilled styrene. The solution is degassed in three consecutive freeze-thaw-cycles and then purged with argon. The stirred mixture/solution is then immersed in an oil bath and polymerized at 130°C for 24h. After
20 polymerization, residual monomer is removed, respectively the polymer is dried under vacuum at 50°C until a constant weight is achieved. 2.5 g of the in this way obtained macro initiator are dissolved in 15g n-butyl acrylate and again polymerized for 6h in the previously described manner.

25 Hydroxylamines were used as received.

Dibenzoyl peroxide (BPO) (Merck) was recrystallized from Methanol prior to use.

Styrene was distilled under reduced pressure prior to use.

Test procedures:

30 Molecular weight and molecular weight distributions are determined by GPC on a HP 1090 liquid chromatograph (software: winGPC/Polymer Standard Services, Mainz, Germany) using THF as eluent and a column combination calibrated with narrow molecular weight polystyrene standards (Polymer Laboratories).

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Styrene polymerization is carried out with the compositions presented in Table 1 at 130°C for 24h according to the above standard procedure.

Table 1

No	Comparative Compound [mol%]	Comp 101 [mol%]	Comp. 103 [mol%]	Comp. 102 [mol%]	BPO [mol%]
Comparative ex. 1	0.05				0.1
Comparative ex. 2	0.1				0.1
Comparative ex. 3	0.15				0.1
Comparative ex. 4	0.2				0.1
Inventive ex. 1		0.05			0.1
Inventive ex. 2		0.1			0.1
Inventive ex. 3		0.15			0.1
Inventive ex. 4		0.2			0.1
Inventive ex. 5			0.05		0.1
Inventive ex. 6			0.1		0.1
Inventive ex. 7			0.15		0.1
Inventive ex. 8			0.2		0.1
Inventive ex. 9				0.05	0.1
Inventive ex. 10				0.1	0.1
Inventive ex. 11				0.15	0.1
Inventive ex. 12				0.2	0.1

5 The macro initiators obtained were dried, then dissolved in n-butyl acrylate and polymerized at 130°C for 6h.

The conversions and polydispersities of the styrene - n-butylacrylate co-polymers obtained by the controlled radical polymerization of styrene followed by a reinitiation reaction of the obtained macroinitiators with n-butyl acrylate are summarized in Table 2.

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Mn_crp symbolizes the average molecular weight of the styrenic macro initiator, Mn_reini the molecular weight of the block co-polymer, at the end of the reinitiation reaction. A positive value for Mn_reini minus Mn_crp is equal to the building up of a block structure a negative value demonstrates the decomposition of the macro initiator.

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Table 2

No	Conversion-crp [%]	Mn_crp [g/mol]	Mn_reini [g/mol]	Mn_reini - Mn_crp [g/mol]	Polydisp. after reinitiation
Comparative ex. 1	96,0	96700	80000	-16700	2,8
Comparative ex. 2	92,7	131000	90000	-41000	2,2
Comparative ex. 3	91,0	118000	75500	-42500	2,8
Comparative ex. 4	88,2	142000	100100	-41900	2,1
Inventive ex. 1	97,9	138500	201100	62600	2,3
Inventive ex. 2	88,5	131800	134700	2900	1,8
Inventive ex. 3	73,1	120500	169700	49200	1,8
Inventive ex. 4	63,4	85080	115100	30020	1,9
Inventive ex. 5	85,9	146400	198900	52500	2,7
Inventive ex. 6	84,3	139100	153000	13900	2,1
Inventive ex. 7	82,4	109600	168700	59100	2,3
Inventive ex. 8	78,8	98600	144700	46100	2,3
Inventive ex. 9	99,0	136400	180500	44100	2,5
Inventive ex. 10	96,8	118000	185900	67900	2,6
Inventive ex. 11	98,0	116600	158200	41600	2,4
Inventive ex. 12	95,5	108000	165300	57300	2,3

Table 2 illustrates that a controlled free radical polymerization is possible with the short alkyl chain N,N diethyl-hydroxylamine as well as with the long alkyl chain compound 101, N,N 5 dioctadecyl-hydroxylamine and also with the corresponding Nitron, compound 103 (Genox EP) or methyl, N-oxide, compound 102. However, Table 2 also clearly shows that building up 10 of a block structure is only possible for the inventive examples, indicated by the positive value of Mn_reini minus Mn_crp. The macro initiators obtained by the polymerization of styrene in the presence of N,N Diethyl-hydroxylamine (comparative examples) decompose under the conditions of the butylacrylate polymerization and block structures cannot be obtained.